FROM BOSTON.

Brom Our Own Correspondent. Boston, January 17, 1860. In an appendix to the printed document containing Gov. Hanks's address to the Legi-lature, are some figures which fully bear out the Governor's observation, that "perther the naturalized citizens, " nor those who in their political relations most a aboute with and support them, thought it expe-"dient or necessary to make any systematic or e general opposition to the adoption of this (the "two years) amendment of the Constitution." It is time the fact was known that, however much individual members of the Republican party, some of whom are high in office, are responsible for this obnoxious amendment, the Republican party is not only not responsible, but to them is due the sole credit of defeating the dangerously proscriptive prepositions which were put forward by prepartions which were put forward by the "American" party in 1855, 1856, and 1857. The Democratic party was notoriously incapable of making any headway against the fanaticism which sought to make the foreign-born inhabitant wait 21 years or 14 years before obtaining the right of suffrage After the fortunate blunder of the Legislature of After the fortunate blunder of the Legislature of 1815, in so drafting its 21-years amendment that it was necessary to drop it, the next years and begin it anew, the Republicans began to gain strength, and the "Americans" to gain sense; so that in 1856 the proposition was shorn down to 14 years. In 1857, the Republicans had a controlling power in the Legislature, and were able to defeat the 14-years term by introducing one of two years, similar to that which is now the law. But the ultra Americans, having more than one third of the House, refused to pass this new proposition, and the whole thing failed. There, I admit, the matter should have rested. The Republicans had done excellent service in defeating the dangerous

done excellent service in defeating the dangerous prepositions for a probation of 14 and 21 years, and were ebsolved from doing anything more. But in 1858, they reintroduced the two-years amendment. 1828, they reinfroduced the two-years and danced Rere their responsibility commences. I do not wish to shield them from blame for their agency in passing it; but the service they did to the Liberal cause in the previous years should not be overlooked. Gov. Banks now admits that a term of ninety days would be a sufficient check upon "the irresponsible crea"tion of voters upon the eve of elections." I do
not admit that there is shown to have existed any fraud requiring any such remedy; or that the proproced remady is a proper or just one, if fraudulent practices are proved to exist; but it is certainly true that a term of ninety days would be just as useful as a term of two years. But this ought to have been thought of last Winter. Gen. Wilson took this ground in his letter addressed to the people before the vote was taken, but he was denounced for making the suggestion. I think it is not too much to say that if the Governor had, in his message one year age, used the same language he now uses, the "two-years amendment" would have become a three er six months amendment, or would never been heard of more.

Put my purpose was to exhibit some of the figures which show the supineness of the Democratic party, and of the foreign-born voters belonging to that Seven counties gave majorities against the amend-

ment. Here is a statement of the votes cast in these counties for and against it, and also for Banks (Republican) and Beach (Democrat) in 1858:

Bernstable, Berksbire Dukes Franklie. Hampeeb Hittigshite. Nantucket	25 142 476 824	Against amenoment. 2.12 1,603 36 335 1,645 910 62	Banks. 1,345 3,715 105 2,894 3,531 3,375 280	Besch. 587 2,783 177 1,34 2,79 755 142
Total	.1,649	4,724	15,025	8,544

where the opposition to the measure came from.

These counties are among the strongest Republican
counties in the State. Franklin and Hampshire are at the head and the amendment received less than 560 votes in both together. Worcester County, another very strong Republican county, gave only

281 majority for the amendment.

The counties which gave the largest majority for the amendment were those where the Democratic party, and especially the Lish part of it, is quite numerous. Take Suffolk, for instance. Beach re-ceived, in Suffolk, 6,861 votes. The Democratic party is compact, easily railied, and yet only 2,589 Totes were cast against the amendment. Of these, there is good reason to believe that at least 1,000 were cast by Republicans, leaving about 1,600 as the full strength of the Democratic opposition to the amendment in Bosten. Middlesex gave 7,197 votes for Beach, and only 2,315 against the amendment. Norfolk, 3,527 for Beach, and only 1,257 against the amendment. Essex, 4,039 for Beach, and Beach, and only 841 against the amendment; and se on. Out of the 38,474 Beach voters, I do not believe that more than 8,000 voted No. course, difficult to show that this inactivity was the result of a studied agreement that the amendment should go by default, so that the blame might be thrown on the Republicans; but there is no doubt that such was the fact. At any rate, if the Democrat had thrown as large a proportion of their whole vote as the Republicans did, the amendment would have been defeated.

I have written this, not for the purpose of wholly exculpating the Republicans, for it it is not fair nor shat parties and public men should escape the consequences of their blunders; but for the pur pose of equalizing the responsibility, a very large part of which rightfully belongs to the Democratic

Among the documents transmitted to the Legis-lature is the Annual Report of the ex-Liquor Commissioner, Mr. George P. Burnham. The ex Commissioner says that his profits for the year have been only \$2,055 29, a cum altogether inadequate to compensate him for the buffetings he has had to undergo; and he adds that he had long ago resolved to retire from office at the close of 1859 on this account. Events, as you are aware, hastened this determination. The amount of sales for the year is \$123,626 18; the number of packages over 12,600. This amount is about \$15,000 greater than that for any previous twelve months, and the Commissioner thinks that this shows "a healthy and steady in-"crease of patronnge from among the town agents." Is this, however, desirable ! Would not a diminution of sales have shown a more "healthy and stendy" condition of the people? There are curious contrasts in the amount of sales to neighboring towns. For instance, Acton took \$1 164 worth, and Concord, a larger town, took only \$82 worth, and Lexington only \$77 worth These are all old revolutionary towns, and so I have grouped them together. I suppose Acton must have suffered very severely from sickness, or else her people more implicitly follow out the revolu-tionary doctrine of Smollett's ode:

"Thy spirit, Independence, let me share," Boston had five town agents, who disposed of liquors to the amount of \$4 358 08. I fear, however, that this is by no means an accurate measure of the amount of liquor sole in the city. Taunton took amount of liquor sold in the city. I suppose, \$3,228 worth, to compensate the people, I suppose, for the weakness of their water; Marblehead \$2,891, and Ipswich \$2,112, while towns twice as large took not half so much. But I do not know as any valuable deductions can be made from these statis-

ties, so I abandon them.

From the State Prison we have the gratifying report that excellent discipline has been preserved, and that "no whipping, shower-baths or other cor-"poreal punishments" have been used for two year and a half. The Inspectors of the prison differ from have been used for two year the Governor in the opinion that the pardoxing power has been exercised too frequently. The ine-quality of sentences is made the subject of complaint

id instances of this are given, as follows: and instances of this are given, as follows:

"There is now in our prison a man serving out sentence of four years for bigamy. He was an illiterate, ill-informed person, whose wife, without cause ran away from him, and for years led an abandoned shameless life in another State. The husbard at length acting on the assurances of those whose opinions he had long relied upon, and who persuaded him that he was legally absolved from his marital obligations, reserving. His only sin was innerward that a married. His only sin was ignorance of the law, and for that a was certainly proper that he should suffer to a moderate extent, as an example. But in the same visinity, since then, a man who, in a short space of time, with villain's cool and premeduated, accessively married and deserted four respectable young woman,

with no externating circumstances, was sentenced to only eighteen mouths in the House of Correction.

"A striking instance of the Injurious inequality of which we speak was exhibited some months ago, when two criminal terms of the same Court were concurrently held in neighboring counties. The cases tried were quite similar, excepting the milder character naturally existing in one of the counties, that was almost entirely existing in one of the counties, that was almost entirely existing in the State Prison, while in the county containing four cities and reveral scaports, the rerage was three months in the House of Correction."

One of these Courts, I think, much have been held by the Judge of the late Court, of Common Pleus,

by the Judge of the late Court of Common Pleas, who, when told by the Sherie, that "three months in the House of Correction, " was sufficient punishment for a boy who bad committed some misdemeanor, burst out with, "Three hells! Do you suppose we're going through all this fuss for noth

The prison is now self-supporting, and will soon be a source of revenue. The whole number of control of the self-supporting, and soon be a source of revenue. The whole number of control of the self-support of prisoners pardoned since 1830 has been under of prisoners pardoned since 1830 has been 477, and of these only 40 were subsequently recommitted, a fact which seems to show that a good degree of discrimination has been used in the exercise of this power. The number pardoned last year was gree of discrimination has been used in the exercise of this power. The number pardoned last year was only 8; the largest number in any one year was 20 (by Gov. Gardner, in 1857).

The amount of money thus far received from the Back Bay lands in little more than a year is

\$192,711 28, of which one-half is set apart as the \$192,711 28, of which one-half is set apart as the "Bay Lands Fund," upon which there are already charges upon the treasury to the amount of \$750,000. The Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, and several Colleges, will begin to receive a portion of their grant as soon as the amount to redeem \$300,000 of State Scrip is received. The other half of the proceeds is appropriated for the improvement of the Territory. Upward of 2,000,000 of square feet of land will be at the disposal of the commonwealth. The price of lands already sold has varied from \$1 50 to \$3 per square foot.

from \$1 50 to \$3 per square foot.

There is little that is new in politics or legisla-Carl Schurz of Wisconsin, who has been lecturing in this vicinity, delivered a speech in Springfield, on the 4th of January, which, I think, is the ablest review of Douglas that has yet ap-Mr. Schurz's mastery of the subject, and peared. Mr. Schurz's mastery of the subje-clear style of treating, are very remarkable.

FROM ALBANY.

THE QUARANTINE OF NEW-YORK. From Our Own Reporter.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1860. The Governor transmitted to the Senate last evening the Annual Report of the Commissioners of Quarantine-Mesers. Green, Patterson, and Penbody. The report opens with a statement that the balance of the appropriation made by the Legislature of 1857 of \$150,000 for the removal of Quarantine not expended by their predecessors reverted to the Trewery in 1859,

\$150,000 for the removal of Quarantine not expended by their predecessors reverted to the Treamry in 1859, two years after the date of the act, in compliance with its conditions. The appropriation of \$50,000 by the Legislature of 1859 was so limited in its terms that it could not be applied to the securing of a permanent location for Quarantine; so the efforts of the Commissioners have necessarily been limited to such investigations and negotiations as could be conducted without the expenditure of money.

The Commissioners entirely coincide with the great mass of the people of the State, that Sandy Hook, in the State of New-Jersey, is the place best adapted, in a sanitary point of view, for a permanent Quarantine station, and, netwithstanding the prejudices of the State authorities and people of New-Jersey against permitting the use of this point for Quarantine purposes, the Commissioners still express the hope that prejudice may be dissipated, and that Sandy Hook may vet be obtained.

The defeat of the Quarantine bill of last session left the Commissioners without power or means for precuring a site and the establ shmeat of a new Qurantine, or even to provide temporary accommodations for the sick. A partial substitute for the desired legislation was adopted in the form of a section in the General Appropriation till, authorizing and requiring the Commissioners to provide temporary accommodations for yellow fever and other pestilential diseases.

The Commissioners had no money to buy a site, and such was the state of popular prejudice that none could be hired. They therefore, as a matter of necessity, provided a floating hospital for yellow fever and other pestilential diseases; and by an arrangement with the Commissioners of Emigration and Governors of Alms House, all small-pox cases were sent to the Small-Pox Hospital on Blackwell's Island. Another class of diseases, not contagious, were sent to the Small-Pox partient. All cases not provided for in one or the other of these arrangements have been treated at th

on the 25th of June, all small-pox patients at the old Marine Hospital were removed to Blackwell's Island; and on the 27th all the other patients were removed to Ward's Island, under the foregoing ar-

For the Fleating Hospital the Commissioners purchared the hull of the ocean-steamer Falcon, 225 feet in length and 39 feet in extreme width, with a burden by measurement of 900 tons, which was fitted up as

by measurement of 900 tons, which was fitted up as confortably as the circumstances would admit.

The Commissioners of Quarantine were of opinion that the provisions of the law directing the Commissioners of Emigration to send all sice persons to the places designated by them (the Commissioners of Quarantine), and "pay the expenses of their support," made it the duty of the Commissioners of Emigration to assume and pay all the current expenses of the Floating Hospital, so they were requested to farnish the bulk with proper beds, bedding, furniture, &c., and to employ and ray proper persons to take charge of the Hospital generally.

The Commissioners of Emigration placed a different construction upon the law, and declined the request. At the same time, the Controller refused to pay any bills incurred by the Quarantine Commissioners, in

At the same time, the Controller refused to pay any bills incurred by the Quarantive Commissioners, in the nature of current expenses for the hospital, excepting the wages of ship-keeper and the necessary assistants for the safe keeping of the ship, on the ground that the law required the Commissioners of Ensignation to pay all the current expenses of the Hospital. The Quarantine Commissioners did not feel themselves relieved from the duty of providing "temporary accommodation for the sick" in consequence of the position in which they were placed by the disagreement of the Commissioners of Emigration and the Controller. So they furnished the Hospital, and employed the necessary medical and other attend-

and the Controler. So they invisined the Propietal, and employed the necessary medical and other attendants, on the credit of the State.

After some delay and negotiation, however, the Commissioners of Emigration assumed the payment of the wages and salaries of the physicians, nurses, and hospital force, and all the bills for current supplies,

Commissioners of Emigration assumes the payment of the wages and salaries of the physicians, nurses, and hospital force, and all the bills for current supplies, and slao placed at the disposal of the Quarantine Commissioners a considerable amount of bedsteads and hospital forniture formerly used in the Marine Hospital. With this assistance they have been able to keep the Hospital in such condition as to be equal to any demands takely to be made upon it during the season. But they suggest that any future appropriations should be made in such specific terms as to leave me doubt in the minds of officers having charge of funds.

As this Floating Hospital was the only place to which yellow fever and other patients arriving at this pert with pestilential diseases could be sent, it was of the greatest importance to the citizens of the Port of New-York that the experiment should succeed; and the Commissioners congratulate themselves and the public that they have secured the services as the head of the medical department of so canicent and skillful a physician as Dr. Elisha Harris.

The Floating Hospital was anchored in Raritan Bay, 18 miles from the City of New-York, and about equi-distant (three miles) from Seguine's Point, Staten Island, and Jersey shore. This position was directly in front of the main ship channel into the bay, and exposed to the full action of the sea rolling in from the ocean. The position was chosen for the double purposes of disarming the general apprehension of the specad of contagion, and testing the effect of whatever motion the sea might communicate to the Hospital, would have upon the success of the medical treatment. The result, says the report, has been satisfactory in both respects.

From the old Quarantine Station, where the office and boarding station of the Health Officer is located, it is about twelve miles to the hospital on Blackwell's Island, and about twelve miles to the hospital on Blackwell's Island, and about twelve miles to the hospital on the respects.

From the old Quaranti could be provided for till such time as toey might of distributed to the soveral hospitals to which they might belong. This seemed an indispensable part of the temporary accommodation for the sick, called for by the law. For this service the Commusioner hired a large freight barge, which was kept in service till the 7th day of October last.

On the 25th of Angust the last case of yellow fever received into the Hospital prior to that date was discharged cured. On Sept. 39, when there was no longer any danger from pestilence, the Hospital ship was taken from its moorings in Raritan Bay, and anchored midway between the Quarantine Docks on

Staten Island and B , Ridge Dock on Long Island. On the whole, the commissioners conclude that the Float ing Bestite , adopted from necessity as a temporary expedic, a until a new Quarantine station should be secured, has proved successful beyond the expectations of the cares treated in the Hospital during the season have been of the severest description, the man ber of deaths has been but five; and no case of illness has occurred among the caployees who have lived in season have been of the severest description, the number of deaths has been but five; and no case of illness has occurred among the employees who have lived in the Hospitals during the whole season. But it is not to be inferred from all this that a system of floring hospitals would be best adapted to all the demands of a permanent Quarantine establishment. The same imperative circumstances that require the removal of the Quarantine station from Staten Island, demand that the new catablishment stall be located below the Narrows while within the States limits there is no anchorage below the Narrows that a floating hospital would be allowed to occupy, where it would be affe from the storms and ice flows of Autumn and Winter. Besides, a perfect Quarantine establishment requires warehouses for infected goods, docks and beat-houses for the use of the Health Officer, insulated accommodations for stevedores who work among infected goods, &c. All these should be on land. Economy and convenience require that the Hospitals for the sick should also be on land, though the flowing hospital may, perhaps, be conveniently used for the treatment of yellow fever cases. The report suggests that after the permanent establishment of a new Quarantine Station, the code of laws governing the su ject, in order that the public health may be properly protected, and the interests of commerce interfored with as little as possible cansistent with the public health, will remaine a thorough overhauling.

The Legislature of 1859 appropriated to the use of the Quarantine Commissioners the sum of \$50,000. Of this amount there had been expended up the lat of December, 1859, for the purposes designated, as follows: Lisbilities of forzer Commissioners the sum of \$50,000. Of this amount there had been expended up the lat of December, 1859, for the purposes designated, as follows:

Liabilities of former commissioners.

Reat, effices expresse, &c.
Chartering and foundating be closing hospital.
Salaries and expenses of Commissioners.
Elipheeper and slop company's wage.
Furchase of floating hospital, &c.

requires them to carry on hospitals and temporary ac-commodations for quarantine purposes, and directs the Commissioners of Em gration to pay the expenses than incurred, without any power to control or limit the amount of such expenditure, as manifestly bad, and insist that the Board that is called upon to pay the expenes ou bt to have a potential voice in fixing the amount. Either the Commissioners of Emigration should have the whole charge and management of the "temporary accommodations," or the Quarantine Commissioners should be provided with the funds nec-

Commissioners should be provided with the funds necessary to pay the expenses.

The report coreludes with the suggestion that provision ought to be made for collecting a reasonable compensation for the treatment of all patients sent to the Quarantine Hospital. If they are emigrants the emigrant und should hear the charge. If they are sailors the fund contributed by sailors is ample for the purpose. If they are mere purpose, the Governors of the Aims House should pay the expense. If they are neither emigrants nor sailors, nor panners, the patients themselves should be charged with the expense. Accompanying the report of the Commissioners is a report of Dr. Hacris, giving a detailed account of the operations of the Sanitary department of which he has entited. He expresses the opinion founded on his experience during the past season, that the Floating Hospital is well adapted to the proper care and successful treatment of yellow fever.

DOCK PRIVILEGES FOR MR. VANDERBILL.

The ball noticed as introduces into the Senste by Mr.

DOCK PRIVILEGES FOR Mr. VASASAMENT The bill noticed as introduces into the Senate by Mr. Murphy, to confirm a certain act of the Common Common in regard to a water grant at Pier No. I North cil in regard to a water grant at Pier No. I North River, is an old acquaintance here. It proposes to give to Mr. Cornelius Vanderbit dock priv leges worth, in the estimation of competent judges, at least \$75,ttie; and, as Com. Vanderbit can hardly be regarded as a person particularly deserving of public charity, it is to be hoped that the Legislature will carefully examine into the merits of this little bill before giving their an ction.

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SO-

THE LAST DAY. From our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1860. The session of the last day was called to order at balf pa t 10 o'clock, the ex-President in the chair. Mr. Calvert read a series of resolutions, adverse to the President's veto of the Morrid Land bill.

In offering the resolutions, Mr. Calvert contrasted the language of President Buchanan last year in his veto message with language used by kim in 1827, when a representative fresh from the people, apon Clay's Land bitl. Mr. C. was at a loss to understand mented at some length upon the subject. In relation to the constitutional objections with which agricultur-ists are always met on making application to Congress for protection in this vital interest. Mr. C. regretted that the Constitution now-a-days was not considered and understood with reference to the good of the whole

and understood with retereme to the good of the whole Union. Formerly it was written on veltum paper, which was impericable, but now-a-days it had got to be printed on Is dis rubber and other stretchy materials, and was too capable of being warped and twisted, to suit the convenience of legislation.

Mr. Calvert spoke at length on the Land bill. He was opposed to making any but those who had distinguished themselves as agriculturiate, honorary members of this scoulty. He did not regard Mr. Buchanan se having taken any special interest in the subject of bers of this society. He did not regard Mr. Buckman as having taken any special interest in the subject of nericulture. The President himself had said yesterday that he thought they had gone a little two far in making him an honorary member, for he had himself said hawas unworthy the honor conferred upon him. He took up and answered in detail the several objections of Mr. Buchanan to the bill. The Government was each year being drawn nearer to this society, and the influence of the discussions at these meetings was greater. There is the discussions at these meetings was greater. There is no authority in the Constitution for the purchase of Florida, Louisiana, Texas, or Cuba, and, in view of that feet, he thought the Morrill bill plan for disposing of public lands in aid of agricultural colleges was as completely within the sphere of Congressional legislation as were the other transactions, The matter was discussed somewhat at length, by

Mesers. Arny of Kansas, and Mann of Minnesota, but finally tubled on motion of Mr. Kelly of New-York, after two votes had been taken, and a division salled

for. Mr. Mann of Minn., offered the following resolu-

Mr. Mann of Minn., offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That whereas intimations have reached this Society from various sources, that the Hen Secretary of the Interior has it in evitemplation to create out of the Agricultural Division of the Patient Office, a separate Bareau of more exteaded and efficient powers, each a course would receive the hearty support and cooperation of this Society.

An animated discussion followed. Some of the members objected, that the Society was acting upon vagne rumore, and that it should not discuss the subject at all, unless Secretary Thomseon came to the meeting himself, or communicated officially with it. Professor Cary of Ohio, was for scouting the idea of a Bureau or anything short of a separate Department. Governor Stevens of Washington Territory, on the contrary, thought this proposed Bureau won discourse a Department as naturally as the National Observatory had grown from a mere office of maps and charts, and he thought as the Secretary was disposed to do all he could constitutionally, the farmers of the country should not fooliship demand impossibilities. Col. Johnson argued with the Governor. He thoughthe correspondence an reports of such an office as the one proposed, would be of real service to the country, and not put every housest American to the blush, as had the incongraous documents of the agricultural clerkship now virtually defunct. The epeech was altogother vigorous and sensible.

Mr. Olout, to meet the views of both parties, proposed an amendment to the resolution thus: "But the "United States Society are of the opinion that the interests of agriculture will not be fully protected until the interests of agriculture will not be fully protected until

posed an amendment to the resolution thus: "But the "United States Society are of the opinion that the interests of agriculture will not be fully protected until "a Department of Agriculture be created with a "Cabinet officer at its head."

This elicited further decousion, and was vebemently supported by Mr. Calvert and others. To then Mr.

sopported by Mr. Calvert and others. The Hon, Mr. Rockwell of Connecticut, however, moved as a further amendment that "This Society would earnestly recommend the creation at the present time of ar Agricultural Bureau in the Department of the Inte

"itor." This was carried.

I am credibly informed that this very important change is in contemplation, and it was introduced to the National Society at this time to test the feelings of the National Society at this time to test the feelings of the farmers. Mr. Clemsen is spoken of either as chemist to the new Bureau, or to take the whole charge of it. There can be no doubt that the agitation of this subject at the annual meetings of this Society, and the attendance of the Presidents, Senators, and Representatives has brought about this change. In fact the cooperation of the Society is earnestly, and very properly, desired by the Secretary in the present juncture, and it is no doubt the sincere wish of every friend of agriculture that the plan be carried out. The truth is

that we are sweeping across our continent, as has often been remarked, like a horde of devouring lo cuett, leaving in our wake sterile lands and an imponding agricultural cricis. A proper Department of Agriculture would foster improved farming, introduce plants and an mais, make experiments, collect information and statistics, executing immigration, equivation and statistics, executing immigration, equivate the statistics, executing the discussion of the statistics, executing the discussion of the statistics, executing the statistics and statistics and executing the stat The Chair, taking up the regular order of the day, introduced Dr. J. G. Coper of the Smithsonian Institution, surhor of a learned treatise upon the Sylvia

Attericana.

Dr. Cooper proceeded to deliver a highly interesting lecture on the Forest Trees of America, illustration in subject by comparisons with the distribution of European forests. The thinning out of timber in older States has reduced the proportion, and we are fast creeping toward the point when it will be scarce and car. The western houndary of the timber country is a waving line which runs from the west end of Lake Erie to the Gulf of Mexico at the eastern boundary of Texas, which line exactly corresponds with the geaa waving line which runs from the west end of Lake Eric to the Gulf of Mexico at the castero boundary of Texas, which line exactly corresponds with the general direction of the moist winds from the Gulf of Mexico, northward and contward. The practic country is bounded by the 30th and 60th degrees of lattade, and the 92a and 120th meridians. Westward come the plains, rendered sterile by the sweeping dried and hot winds from the Pacific. In the prairie country, and, to some extent, in the desertited, the margins of streams are weeded, and they alone. Along the Pacific slope a belt of timber extends along mountain markes, becoming thinner as we go southward. The grass-hopper of the prairies is identical with the locust of Arabin, and already they are doing vast injury to the crops. In some districts on the edge of the desert they swarm in such numbers as to darken the air. They are produced under the conditions of hot, dry standarder, and unless some means of preservation are adorted wood will been mevery scarce in our ewn time. In Russia forests extend nearly ten degrees further nort ward than in America. The extent of timber land, as compared with arable, is greater here than in Europe. In Russia the proportion is 36 per cent, Austria 30 6-10ths, Prassia 21 8-10th, Prance 16 6-10ths; for the whole of Europe the proportion was increasing, with me decreasing. These computations do not take any note of mere fire wood but solely

ere cent. Anstria 30 6-19ths. Prussia 21 8-10th. France 16 6 Hths; for the whole of Europe the proportion is 24 per cent, while in the United States and Canada it was as high as 48 4-10ths. In Europe the proportion was increasing, with an decreasing. These computations do 1 to take any note of mere firewood but solely of the lumber suitable for building, &c. In the United States and Canada, north of lat. 43 to 59°, there is 75 to 96° per cent of the country wooded. South of lustifinde 43° to Virginia and Ohio there is 35° per cent. self Virginia, Kentucky and Ohio to this district, and we have 58 per cent wooded. Indiana, with the Southern States, except Texas, gives 68° per cent. The Prairie States, with wood only along their streams and rivere, have 30° per cent of timber land, and west of the prairie there is but 5 per cent in all.

From the statistics of our last census, we discover that 1,500,666 acres out of 2,000,000 had but 5 per cent wooded. Assuming that in 1792 all the eastern country was wooded, then it had fallen from 90° per cent to 47° per cent. or 6 per cent each decade, and if things went on at this frightful rate, in 30° years more we would reduce our proportion of timber in the older States to but 30° per cent. Dr. Cooper lad had opportunities to compare our timber lands, with those of Russia, and since his attention had been called to this safect he had made Russian sylviculture his careful study. In Russia it has been ascerta neo that a country having 37° per cent of timber lands was well wooded, 37 to 22° fairly wooded, and below that point poorly wooded. In 1649 laws were pussed in Russia for the protection of timber, and in 1729 trees were first planted by Government, German professors employed, and require schools oppored. It had proved highly profusale to the Government, and the system has been greatly enlared. Up to 1850 there had been surveyed 24,500,000 acres of this formerly worthess land having been set in trees. Dr. Cooper recommends, of course, a different code for pet laws for

the season for growth being short, Nature hurries vegetation rapidly forward, and hence it would be understood how the so-called sterile Western plains would

stood how the so-called sterile Western plains would one day super rt a great people.

The Hen. Frederick Smyth of N. H., announced the probable deperture of Mr. H. S. Olcott for California, on an agricultural tour, and moved that he be appointed a delegate of the United States Agricultural Society to the various Societies of that State. Carried.

Other business of minor interest was transacted, and, the hour of adjournment being at hand, a Committee was appointed to conduct the Hon. Henry Wager, the new President, to the Chair.

Mr. Wager, on taking his seat, made a model speech, for it showed his intention to work, and not talk, and is a barbinger of better days for our National Society. He sa d:

He said:

GRYLENEN OF THE UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY: Fermit is e to tender you my sincere thanks for the honor conferred upon me. Bern upon the farm which I now cultivate, I have ever naturally taken a deep interest in the improvement of agriculture, and have endesvored, so far as I was able, to advence the success of the Societies with which I have been connected, especially this. Acting, as we have, in concert for years past, you have had an eppertunity of judging from yqualifections for the important position to which you have now elected me. You know that I am a working, rather than a taking man. Speches and addresses are not in my line, and you must not expect them of me, but all crafts made on me for labor, you will find duly shanered.

Anterior and Society is no longer an experiment. The success of its exhibitions, the interest of its meetings—the sums contributed by the people, and expended in premiums the publications which it has issued, the establi-kment of its rooms at this metropells—all show that the National Society has a strong hold upon the country. We must soo that this popularity is in an wise diminished, but that by our exertions the use finness and permanency of what is destined, I trust, to exercise an important is thence upon the furure welfare of the country. To second the second of the country of the exercise and meaning, let us hope that the day is not far distant when every fine will be represented, and that these meetings will be, in fact, a Congress of Agriculturals, where the waste of these who cultivate the soil, in every section of the country can be under known, and the indoorsement of which will be of great value. The day is not far distant when every fine will be a present of the section of the section of these who cultivate the soil, in every section of the country can be under known, and the indoorsement of which will be of great value. The day is GASTLEMEN OF THE UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SO

The citizens of Washington are anxious for the next

Fair to be located there, and there seems to be no doubt of there being enough subscribed to meet the de-mands of the society. I know of one individual having mands of the society. I know of one individual having offered to meet one sixth of the expense, and more if necessary. The western part of the Mall, as the foot of the Washington Monument, is the spot selected for the show, if it can be obtained; and as Washington was an earnest patron of agricultural societies, the location would be eminently appropriate. Beside Washington, there is an application from Cinciunate, but the whole subject was re-erred to the Executive Committee.

The society, having disposed of all its business, adjourned without day, after the best meeting it has ever held.

FROM IOWA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. DES MOINES, IOWA, Jan. 9, 1860,

The Legislature of Iowa has convened, having just ounted the ballots for Governor Kirk wood and Lieut. Governor Rusch. Their official majorities are: for Kirkwood, 2,963; for Rusch but a few votes loss. This secures the Electoral Presidential vote for 1860 with

a fair candidate.

The State Convention meets on the 18th, but the Delegates will not express the partialities of our people, only so far as they are for the safe man who can

carry our soubtful States. Our State in choice will defer to the opinions of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Illimits, confident that Lincolla of Ilinois, will be a safe of additional confident that Jersey, and the present Legislature will elect a United States Senator; and there is little doubt that James Harlan, the present Senator, will receive all the Republican votes, and we have a majority of seventeen on joint ballot.

the present Senator, will receive a votes, and we have a majority of seventeen on joint bailot.

The great work of the present Legislature will be the adoption of a State Code in place of the old one; the adjustment of questions relative to land grants for railroads, or their transfer to rival companies.

The Burlington and Missouri Road has received its land grant, less some 500 acres.

The Mississippi and Missouri Railroad, now constructed come ten miles west of lowa City, and being worked by a large force westward to Granuell, is behind time in the construction of its 75 miles of road;

structed some ten mites west of Towa Cry, and sense worked by a large force westward to Grancell, is behind time in the construction of its 75 miles of read; but will no doubt receive such an extension of time by the Legislature as will in no way invalidate the land grant, amounting to near 400,000 acres.

The Lyors and Air-Line Read bal a grant of 700,000 acres, and no road has been built. The Clinton and Nebraska Ra Iroad, now completed to Cedar Rapds, asks for the diversion of this land grant to their road, and enjoys the presence of several Eastern geutlemen, properly belonging to the "Third House," among them is Mr. Crocker of Oswego, in your State. A rival Company proposes to ran south-west from Dubuque, and take the lands. The pruze is a rich one; are d whether the Lyons Road or a rival will retain the land, is a question of the future, fraught with strife and hot blood.

The Dubuque Road has a grant of 1,200,000 acros, and has 75 miles of road constructed.

Our Banking system works well, only we want more of it. The new system of Schools is second to none.

The large cropsof pork and cattle seat from Iowa the present reason has been a timely relief to our people, who were much in debt at the time of our revulsion

Tinclose what I presume is an advance copy of the Inaugural Meseage of Gov. Kirkwood. His remarks on the John Brown matter are satisfactory, and are all that could have been expected from a Marylander by that could have been expected from a streytander by birth; a Democrat by association up to 1854, and the successful canvasser before the people. He is a good farmer, a man of the people, and will prove a safe and enlightened Executive. His sentiments, I think, are reflective of the tone of feeling in the North-West in the Republican party.

CITY ITEMS.

BULL's HEAD .- The Cattle Market, which closed esterday, is said to have been the worst one for rovers that they have met with this Winter, particu larly for the owners of the best cattle, the most of which had been purchased for some time, under the expectation of meeting with a time in January when such cattle would sell at higher rates than have prevalled for some months past. But the result of the trial this week has proved that it is almost impossible to sell a drove, no matter how good, at prices equivalent to an average of 10 cents a pound not. Only a small portion of the near 4,000 head sold this week brought fo cents, and a great number of good retail bu chers' cattle were sold at 9 cents, and many very fair ones at not over 8 cents net, and so down to and less for the rough ones. Great losses were suffered by persons who bought country cattle, mostly work oxen, which have been fed just enough to call them beef.

In our cattle report will be found an interesting ac count of the weights of all the heavy bullocks known

CHATHAM STEZET .- Turn from Printing-House Square and the Park-from the center of so much ode n thrift and culture-from the architecture, the wealth, and enward New-World hurry of the age-go only a few steps northward, down the Chatham-street bollow, and enter another and an ancient land. Her is a street, one side of which, with its gabled, tumble down houses-its show of garments, black, white, red blue, and yellow-its furtive-eyed, strange-looking denizens-might well pass for the excommunicated quarter of Warsaw, Vienna, or Prague.

Here is a furlong of Hebrewdom; a pauorama of old-clothesmen; a longitudinal kaleidoecope of secondhand robes. What a gauntlet for one is search of a garment to run! How helpless and hopeless the sailor, just home from his Chinese voyage-just laeded on there freezing shores from those balmy, coral-reefed, low-latitude seas, where the famous Georgia uniform seemed too handsome a dress! 4- he wanders up rom the dock, countily clad, but of heavy puese, how he swellers on the outskirts of this section espy him afar off; how he escapes the attacks of the vanguard, only to tall before the columns of the main force, or

he smbuscade of the reserve!

Each store is like its neighbor. As Nature reproduc joint on joint of the vertebra, ring after ring of the earthworm, so, one by one, have counterpart old-clothes stands extended themselves from William street to Pearl. seems within, a dark and mystic den, an undis covered bourse, from which it is not unreasonable to suppose no captured traveler would e'er return. But each displays its stock by day outside the building, burg from windows, lamp-posts, and awnings. Each, therefore, is but an expansion of the original peddler-box idea of the wandering race. For at morn the Jew unlocks his shop, as 'twere his chest, takes out his entire possessions, and exhibits them to the needy world. Procisely like a spider watching for blac-bottles, he sits at the mouth of his cage, with greedy talors and rest'ess eye, even from daylight to the going down o the spp. But at night he folds, all his treasures up, replaces them in the shop-box, locks and straps it safely, and betakes himself to his household, having spoiled the Egyptians to his heart's content.

But when it is a pleasant and sunshiny day, and trade is none too brisk, the profounder secrets of the science of old clothes are brought into play. Mounted on a stool just at the sill of his door, he add eases at imaginary andience in the most attractive form. Percharce lucky enough to secure a passer-by for a list ener, he uses cratory and gestures that would do honor to a crowd, until that listener becomes a buyer-fit audience, though few. At such a time wander down the street. At the nearest store a swarthy specime of the Coptic type keeps watch with ceaseless strice before his stock. At the next a Hebrew of thin, angular, hawk-noved descept, is treating a Dutchman to "goot feet;" while the shorter, seedier agent who brought him there, and who expects his commission. stands keenly looking on. Further on, a venerable rabbi, with patriarchal beard and pious face, sits as placicly as did Abraham at the door of his test, and anokes a meerschaum with luxurious zest that Abraham never felt, white he eyes alternately his stock and the passing customers with an air that seems to say: "You may be sheated by that young Moshesh, if you shoose; but if you know vat ish best, you vill come bere."

But lower down, so far from either end that he must rely on extraordinary talents for success, a voluble in migrant from White Chapel, London, shouts a loud invitation to all wanderers through the quarter: 'Cub id ! cub id ! bake your fortunes ! only one dollar n'alf, n'alf, n'alf! Cub id! cub id!"

Now, what is the mysterious connection between Judgiero and old-c'othes ! Are these cast-off, repoli-hed garmente part and parcel of a people's faith-symbolic in their eyes, of an ancient, despised religion-typical of the bitter hyseop and the unleavened bread ! They deal not in new clothes; they make no garments; that would saver of labor and production; Jews traffic, but never produce. They leave it to New-Yorkers to show a city-full of tailors; it is theirs to begin at the end, paradoxically speaking they deal in clothes:

"Even as forever, with reverted look.
The mystic volume of the world they read,
Spelling it backward, l'ac the Hebrew book,
Thi life became a legend of the dead."

In youth-entranced by medieval tales, mindful of Isanc of York and the concealed luxury of his despised race-it was our fancy that these dismal, second hand shops were but the false portals and covers of palaces within; that in some secluded, mysterious rear-way could be found proud balls, tapestried parlors, priceless carpets, fountains, baths, and secret shrines, where the leasure-loving, wealth-amassing Jews, who affected so much external penury and squalor, assumed their timer nature, threw off their disguise, ate meals served up in gold and silver, and dallied with amorous, black- Hemmingway, a Sing-Singer, while ventilating his

eyed Miriams or Rebeccas, in scorn of Christendon nd the outer world.

Alsa! the extension of streets, and frequent tearing down of these ancient buildings, have developed a such Oriental hidiog-places. And so all the rainbowmists of boyhood fall a way before the daylight of matuter fact.

A GERMAN GOING INTO BUSINESS. - Prederick Schiling, a young German, forwerly kept a grocery at No 47 Houston street, where he had fondly hoped to acquire a speedy fortune. But the fates combined against Frederick, and customers were shy and chary of patronage, till at last Frederick's rent became due, and the last coin had disappeared from the "shrunken hore" wherein he was wont to deposit his shekels. In this em-rgency Frederick sold to his landlord, Theodore F. Bouton, all the store fixtures in the premises, including shelving, counters, show-case, &co., to satisfy the demand for rent, put up his shutters, took down his sign, and disappeared from the scene of his ambitious dreams. Subsequently, however, he desired to set up in business again, and bethought himself of his abardoned store fixtures. He accordingly, as in barged, went to his old place of business with a cart, at about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 12th inst, obained admission to the store, and removed thence the property which he had previously sold to Mr. Bouton. The latter gentleman, scarcely relishing this summary proceeding, caused the arrest of Frederick on a charge of grant larceny, who, on being arraigned before Jatice Steers, was committed to answer the accessat

CARTMEN'S PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION .- A public meeting of this association was held last evening at Convention Hall, No. 179 Wooster street, A. E. Dater in the chair. The object of the meeting was to call together as many as possible of the cartmen, for the purpose of more fully organizing and coming to a better understanding regarding certain impositions which are practiced upon them by the city officials and others. A fair representation was present, and addresses were made by the Conirman, Nicholas Duff, John Hunt, and others. . It was stated that the practice of salting some of the streets was a great detriment to their business. as in the streets so salted it was impossible to drive their sleighs, while the others were nearly impassible with carts. The delay at the wharves, in receiving and shipping goods, is another evil complained of. It was also stated that cartmen were arrested on the most trivial complaints, and, when taken before the Mayor's Marshal, fined and dismissed without a hearing. It is proposed to remedy these evi's by a unanimity of action.

WESTWARD Ho !- Mr. C. C. Tracy of the Children's Aid Society left the city yesterday afternoon with a company of 40 fine-looking boys and girls for the West. Several of the boys were orphans, and had not for some time known the comforts and blessings of home. The following incident occurred during the preparation for departure: A little orphan lad, as he was putting away the old cap be had worn for a long time, took out the lining, and, folding it up, care ully put it in his pocket, while his eyes filled with tears. It was the only relie he had to remind him of his mother, and had originally been a part of her dress. A respectable American mechanic who had suffered some sad reverses accompanied Mr. Tracy to renovate his fortunes in the West. His wife and young children formed a good family group to give variety and interest to the

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION. - The regular weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held yesterday, Mr. Verplanck in the chair. The weekly statement shows that the number of emigrants arrived to January 18 was 4 153, being 80 less than had arrived at the same period last year. The number of it mates at Ward's Island was 860. The everdraft amounted to \$9,475 70. A resolution was adopted for the negotiation of a loan on mortgage of \$50,000 from the Mutual Insurance Company, permission having been previously obtained from the State officers for such action. The loan was executed by the President, and the Vice-President was authorized to receive the amount. No other business being before the Board, the meeting adjourned.

RAILROAD COLLISION.—At about nine o'clock on Wednesday morning, as the Harlem train for New York was coming through the tunnel at Ninesy-third treet, it was run into by a New-Haven train, which was running the same way, at great speed. After the Harlem train had entered the tunnel, a flag-man was stationed in the rear, to warn all other trains of danger, but his signals were not seen on account of the smoke of the forward engine, and the rear train came on without slacking up in the least, and, runving into the rear car of the foremost train, smashed it all to pieces. One old gentleman, named Palmer, sustained a fracture of two ribs, and several other passengers were injured to a slight extent.

SECRETED IN A STORE - A Canadian aged alchtaen years, named Henry Ross, was found on Tuesday evening secreted behind some barrels on the third floor of store No. 181 South street. The store is escupied by Francis E. Wheeler as a grocery and liquor store, and the young man is supposed to have slipped up stairs during the busy part of the day. He was only discovered as the clerks were closing for the night. Rose was taken before Justice Connolly, who committed bim to the Tombs, to answer. The prisoner says that he was persuaded to attempt the crime by a man named Kelly, and another person.

STEALING SEWING SILK .- Two boxs named Wm. Brewer and R. Murray were arrested by Officer De-Voy, yesterday, charged with having stelen thirty ounds of sewing-machine silk, valued at \$210. The silk was owned by Mr. Edward B. Rice, of No. 33 Pire street, but was stored in the basement of No. 4 Wall street, at which place the accused were employed as office boys. Having access, it was a simple matter to carry off the goods in question. At first they both denied all knowledge of the siik, but one of them finally confessed to having taken balf a pound of in which he restored to the officer. The accused were taken before Justice Connolly, who committed them to answer.

CAPT. SQUIRES AND THE OCEAN BIRD .- Capt. Squires of the Eleventh Ward Police writes to inform us that he did not resist the United States Marchal, in his attempt to obtain possession of the steamship Ocean Bird, but that he simply protected Capt, Graham in the possession of his property. Had the Marshal been provided with due authority for seizing the vessel, Capt. Squires rays he would, if he had been called upon, have assisted to the extent of his ability, in the execution of any civil process.

Mesers, E. & E. W. Blunt bave published a " Chart of Magnetic Variations for all the World," from the Admiralty Chart. It is a publication of great utility to mariners, as it shows in a very simple form the variations of the compass from the recent observations for all parts of the world.

Dr. E. G. Holland lectures to-night at Clinton Hall spon Germany. This is to be the first of a course of five weekly lectures by the same gentleman, the other hemes being Goethe, Humboldt, Carlyle, and the Philosophy of Antagonism.

As Adreot Ther.—Capt. Hart, of the Sailors Retreat on Frien Island, visited this city a few days since, for the upper of rawing a such of money from the back, with which o pay off the employees of the lossification. After having draws when, he thought, as he had time, he would step around to Washington Merket and see if the butcher had bent home some meat he had ordered. As he was approaching the stand a well-reseed man steeped up suddenly, and abruptly placing his hands before the captain, called ougsto a nucleor: "Has that muca because the house yet!" and then a alted harriedly away. Capt that made the necessary lequiles about his meet and they surved to be lossed, when he discovered that he had been robbed of the \$10 he had drawn from the bank. He had medouledly been followed by some thicf who saw him draw the meacy.

[Commercial Advertiser.]

FAIR, FRAIL, AND FELONIOUS FEMALES .- Erastas